

# NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION



## Information Letter



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### CONTENTS

Labeling legislation in final stage ....	2041	Imports of tomato products .....	2048
Forecast of canning pea crop .....	2043	Truck crop prospects .....	2048
Area of lima beans for canning .....	2044	Evaporated and condensed milk mar-	
Preliminary acreage estimates of to-		kets .....	2049
matoes, snap beans and corn for		Business conditions .....	2049
canning .....	2044	Proposed British grades for canned	
Condition of canning crops .....	2045	fruit, peas and beans .....	2050
Canned foods exports in May .....	2046	Previous ruling bars prosecution in an-	
Truck crop markets .....	2046	other district .....	2051
Exports of Japanese canned crab		Weather conditions .....	2052
meat .....	2047		

### LABELING LEGISLATION IN FINAL STAGE

The McNary-Mapes bill to require the informative labeling of inferior canned foods is in the final stages of becoming a law.

On Wednesday, June 25, the Senate approved the report of the conference committee in which the Senate receded from its amendment to the bill as passed by the House. The conference report was submitted to the House on Wednesday, and with the formal adoption of this report the bill will go to the President.

The legislation as finally agreed upon is the bill originally introduced in the Senate by Senator McNary and in the House by Representative Mapes. The bill was passed by the House without amendment on May 7. On June 11 the Senate passed the House bill with an amendment proposed by Senator Copeland. The House refused to accept the amendment, the Senate insisted upon retaining the amendment, and on June 16 the bill was sent to conference. On June 25 the conferees representing the Senate voted to recede, and the conference committee report was presented to the Senate the same day.

Enactment of this legislation will be the culmination of practically two years' effort on the part of the canning industry. Steps to draft the desired legislation were taken during the summer and fall of 1928. The bill was introduced in the House and Senate in December, 1928. It was passed by the House on February 27, 1929, but failed of passage in the Senate during the closing hours of the session, which ended March 4, 1929.

When the special session of Congress convened in April, 1929, the bill was reintroduced in the House on April 16 and in

the Senate on May 7. The House Committee on Agriculture reported the bill favorably on May 1, and the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry reported it favorably on May 28, 1929. Further action on the bill did not take place until May of this year, when, as previously stated, the bill was passed first by the House and then by the Senate.

The text of the bill as agreed upon is as follows:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 8 of the Act of June 30, 1906, entitled "An Act for preventing the manufacture, sale, or transportation of adulterated or misbranded or poisonous or deleterious foods, drugs, medicines, and liquors, and for regulating traffic therein, and for other purposes," as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:*

"Fifth. If it be canned food and falls below the standard of quality, condition, and/or fill of container, promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture for such canned food and its package or label does not bear a plain and conspicuous statement prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture indicating that such canned food falls below such standard. For the purposes of this paragraph the words canned food mean all food which is in hermetically sealed containers and is sterilized by heat, except meat and meat food products which are subject to the provisions of the Meat Inspection Act of March 4, 1907 (Thirty-fourth Statutes, page 1260), as amended, and except canned milk; the word class means and is limited to a generic product for which a standard is to be established and does not mean a grade, variety, or species of a generic product. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to determine, establish, and promulgate, from time to time, a reasonable standard of quality, condition, and/or fill of container for each class of canned food as will, in his judgment, promote honesty and fair dealing in the interest of the consumer; and he is authorized to alter or modify such standard from time to time as, in his judgment, honesty and fair dealing in the interest of the consumer may require. The Secretary of Agriculture is further authorized to prescribe and promulgate from time to time the form of statement which must appear in a plain and conspicuous manner on each package or label of canned food which falls below the standard promulgated by him, and which will indicate that such canned food falls below such standard, and he is authorized to alter or modify such form of statement, from time to time, as in his judgment may be necessary. In promulgating such standards and forms of statements and any alteration or modification thereof, the Secretary of Agriculture shall specify the date or dates when such standards shall become effective, or after which such statements shall be used and shall give public notice not less than ninety days in advance of the date or dates on which such standards shall become effective or such statements shall be used. Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to authorize the manufacture, sale, shipment, or transportation of adulterated or misbranded foods."

## Forecast of Canning Pea Crop

On an acreage which is estimated as 13 per cent larger than that of last year, the 1930 forecast of production of green peas for manufacture, indicated by reported condition of the crop as of June 15, is 9 per cent larger than estimated production in 1929, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The indicated yield per acre is  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent lower than the estimated yield in 1929, and is 10 per cent below the average yield during the period 1925-29. Although the 1930 estimate of acreage is 26 per cent larger than the average for the past five years, the indicated production is only about 13 per cent larger than the five-year average production.

State	Acreage		Yield Per Acre		Production	
	1929 Acres	1930 Acres	1929 Pounds	1930 Pounds	1929 1,000 lbs.	1930 1,000 lbs.
Maine .....	1,150	1,350	1,804	1,800	2,077	2,430
New York .....	32,800	34,440	1,300	1,720	39,380	39,337
New Jersey .....	400	800	2,000	1,170	800	941
Pennsylvania .....	1,750	2,910	2,500	884	4,323	1,777
Ohio .....	5,030	5,910	1,500	756	7,545	4,468
Indiana .....	5,500	6,270	1,700	1,482	9,330	9,187
Illinois .....	11,010	12,000	1,640	1,691	18,056	21,408
Michigan .....	10,900	11,000	1,250	1,424	13,623	16,004
Wisconsin .....	111,000	124,000	1,850	1,830	205,350	228,920
Minnesota .....	12,670	19,080	1,672	1,640	21,184	31,160
Delaware .....	3,040	3,400	2,150	373	6,538	1,955
Maryland .....	12,400	13,800	2,250	673	27,900	9,354
Tennessee .....	1,400	1,400	1,800	900	2,520	1,260
Montana .....	2,000	2,500	1,850	1,632	7,254	5,712
Colorado .....	2,600	4,000	1,778	1,577	6,594	6,308
Utah .....	11,670	13,070	2,253	2,565	26,316	33,525
Washington .....	1,940	2,110	2,300	2,300	4,268	4,642
California .....	880	1,050	908	2,380	799	2,499
Other states a ...	2,000	3,000	1,900	1,773	4,940	6,530
Total .....	233,620	264,210	1,749	1,688	408,599	443,897

a "Other States" group includes Idaho, Kansas, Virginia and Wyoming.

Due to the fact that the outcome of the crops in Wisconsin and New York will depend upon the weather during the next three or four weeks, this forecast of production is necessarily subject to change, and the final estimate may be either greater or less than present indications. Weather conditions during June have been very favorable to the growth of the vines in these areas. New York expects to have the best yields in three years; Wisconsin is still faced with the uncertainty of yields on Alaskas as well as with the problem of simultaneous maturing of vast acreages which in usual seasons are not so "bunched" in the time of maturing. The vine growth on Sweets in Wisconsin is reported as unusually heavy.

In the Tri-State section and Pennsylvania the crop has already been harvested and the lowest yields for the period dating back to 1918 have been secured. Yields have also been reduced by dry weather in Ohio, Indiana, Tennessee, Colorado and Montana.

### Acreage of Lima Beans for Canning

Reports from 43 firms giving planted or intended acreages of green lima beans for canning in 1930, compared with harvested acreages in 1929, indicate that these firms will grow 27,229 acres in 1930, compared with 21,872 acres harvested in 1929, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. For those firms reporting, an increase of nearly 25 per cent over the acreage of last year is indicated.

The table below gives totals, by States, of actual acreages reported by the 43 firms replying to schedules sent out by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. These acreages are not complete for the several States, due to the fact that this is the first season in which information has been published on lima beans, and reports have not, as yet, been received from all firms handling the crop for canning or manufacture.

State	Acreage Reported by 43 Firms		1930
	Harvested in 1929	Planted in 1930	Acreage as per cent of 1929
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Per cent</i>
Delaware .....	6,960	8,762	126
Maryland .....	2,373	2,395	109
Michigan .....	3,733	4,487	120
Minnesota .....	800	920	115
New Jersey .....	1,400	1,450	104
Ohio .....	1,339	1,700	127
Virginia .....	3,270	4,190	128
Other states a .....	2,003	3,123	156
Total .....	21,872	27,229	124.5

a "Other States" include Colorado, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Utah and Wisconsin.

### Preliminary Acreage Estimates of Tomatoes, Snap Beans and Corn for Canning

Preliminary estimates of the 1930 acreage of tomatoes, snap beans and sweet corn for canning, issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, indicate an increase of 22.6 per cent in the acreage of tomatoes, 16.8 per cent in snap beans, and 12 per cent in sweet corn, as compared with the revised acreage figures for 1929.

The following tables give the revised acreage figures for 1929 and the preliminary estimates for 1930, by states:

TOMATOES			State	1929	1930
State	1929 (revised)	1930 (preliminary)		(revised)	(preliminary)
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>		<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
New York .....	13,600	15,500	Maryland .....	27,300	28,800
New Jersey .....	33,000	41,910	Vir Inia .....	8,840	7,390
Pennsylvania .....	3,420	4,290	Kentucky .....	8,820	8,930
Ohio .....	10,950	13,400	Tennessee .....	9,260	11,590
Indiana .....	29,840	31,300	Arkansas .....	23,600	29,800
Illinois .....	5,440	6,310	Colorado .....	1,920	2,210
Michigan .....	1,990	2,410	Utah .....	6,100	7,720
Iowa .....	4,570	6,400	California .....	41,680	48,950
Missouri .....	20,910	28,900	Other states .....	4,480	6,950
Delaware .....	13,500	14,100	Total .....	294,470	362,900

SNAP BEANS		SWEET CORN	
State	1929 (revised) Acres	State	1929 (revised) Acres
Maine .....	1,300	Maine .....	14,850
New York .....	9,800	New Hampshire ..	1,320
Pennsylvania ..	2,720	Vermont .....	2,370
Indiana .....	3,500	New York .....	24,600
Michigan .....	5,300	Pennsylvania ..	6,000
Wisconsin .....	7,400	Ohio .....	31,000
Delaware .....	2,040	Indiana .....	38,500
Maryland .....	8,400	Illinois .....	64,000
South Carolina ..	870	Michigan .....	8,400
Tennessee .....	2,000	Wisconsin .....	11,000
Mississippi .....	1,800	Minnesota .....	48,900
Arkansas .....	2,240	Iowa .....	45,700
Louisiana .....	2,000	Nebraska .....	5,740
Colorado .....	2,300	Delaware .....	3,900
Utah .....	1,300	Maryland .....	44,000
Washington .....	820	Tennessee .....	3,400
Oregon .....	980	Other states ...	8,250
California .....	750		
Other states ...	5,300		
Total .....	60,890	Total .....	330,530

### Condition of Canning Crops

The condition of snap beans, sweet corn and tomatoes for canning on June 15 as reported by the U. S. Department of Agriculture under date of June 27 is shown in the following table:

SNAP BEANS			SWEET CORN		
	June 15 1930	June 1 1930		June 15 1930	June 1 1930
Maine .....	74	71	Iowa .....	80	82
New York .....	92	97	Nebraska .....	87	89
Pennsylvania .....	81	89	N. Central .....	84	93
N. Atlantic .....	89	90	Delaware .....	80	80
Indiana .....	67	67	Maryland .....	88	88
Michigan .....	87	88	S. Atlantic .....	88	87
Wisconsin .....	92	93	Tennessee .....	80	80
N. Central .....	85	86	S. Central .....	80	80
Delaware .....	78	87	Other states .....	89	85
Maryland .....	83	88	U. S. average ...	86	91
South Carolina ..	80	80			
S. Atlantic .....	82	88	TOMATOES		
Tennessee .....	76	76	New York .....	89	88
Mississippi .....	53	53	New Jersey .....	95	88
Arkansas .....	68	76	Pennsylvania .....	87	88
Louisiana .....	80	75	N. Atlantic .....	92	91
S. Central .....	64	70	Ohio .....	87	89
Colorado .....	93	100	Indiana .....	89	85
Utah .....	94	91	Illinois .....	91	95
Washington .....	92	90	Michigan .....	80	82
Oregon .....	86	80	Iowa .....	91	92
California .....	85	92	Missouri .....	87	85
Far Western .....	91	94	N. Central .....	78	88
Other states .....	83	90	Delaware .....	79	80
U. S. average ...	83	85	Maryland .....	84	88
			Virginia .....	80	82
			S. Atlantic .....	82	83
SWEET CORN			Kentucky .....	84	79
Maine .....	94	72	Tennessee .....	89	83
New Hampshire ..	80	80	Arkansas .....	89	90
Vermont .....	88	85	S. Central .....	88	76
New York .....	85	85	Colorado .....	92	82
Pennsylvania .....	83	80	Utah .....	92	80
N. Atlantic .....	89	88	California .....	90	89
Ohio .....	89	83	Far Western .....	90	89
Indiana .....	91	91	Other states .....	86	83
Illinois .....	92	100	U. S. average ...	88	87
Michigan .....	80	81			
Wisconsin .....	78	80			
Minnesota .....	80	83			

\*One report.  
a No report

## Canned Foods Exports in May

Exports of canned foods in May, as compared with the same month last year, showed decreases in canned meats, vegetables, condensed milk, fruits and sardines. There were slight increases in the shipments of evaporated milk and salmon. The following table, compiled from records of the U. S. Department of Commerce, gives the detailed figures for various products:

Articles	May, 1929		May, 1928	
	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value
Canned meats, total .....	1,693,740	\$395,974	1,428,906	\$350,419
Beef .....	128,416	43,391	120,146	34,399
Pork .....	1,169,077	428,241	920,410	236,432
Sausage .....	226,774	84,004	195,433	73,644
Other .....	149,493	40,338	192,918	64,062
Canned vegetables, total .....	6,694,302	776,270	5,325,699	603,922
Asparagus .....	2,692,395	429,025	2,540,079	389,467
Baked beans, and pork and beans..	571,213	50,941	663,496	36,940
Corn .....	468,402	32,116	478,718	38,902
Peas .....	211,943	20,814	412,483	33,609
Soups .....	1,609,188	166,692	709,305	78,437
Tomatoes .....	158,079	14,748	166,623	18,543
Other .....	977,182	61,928	373,392	32,744
Condensed milk .....	2,689,179	403,466	2,505,461	394,936
Evaporated milk .....	5,917,110	368,951	4,307,664	378,801
Canned fruits, total .....	17,156,493	1,708,120	10,428,512	1,064,651
Apples and applesauce .....	1,477,362	71,622	833,035	45,234
Apricots .....	984,515	101,020	1,185,970	121,928
Loganberries .....	1,037,752	149,841	184,949	22,334
Other berries .....			84,168	18,895
Cherries .....	119,173	17,083	35,753	10,329
Fruits for salad .....	3,315,946	463,374	1,747,906	234,814
Peaches .....	5,347,389	486,781	2,790,143	236,101
Pears .....	1,908,954	902,884	2,269,126	222,907
Pineapple .....	1,432,310	185,006	690,099	73,568
Prunes .....	199,674	19,381	45,988	6,371
Other .....	1,329,130	56,995	405,110	22,437
Salmon .....	589,090	97,888	496,984	105,418
Sardines .....	7,103,344	347,399	7,810,321	393,129

## Truck Crop Markets

As the season progresses, new products are added to the fruit and vegetable supply in city markets. During the week ended June 21, the first 13 carloads of California pears for the 1930 season started for consuming centers. Of the 160 carloads of new-crop apples, Illinois furnished 130 and Arkansas and Georgia a dozen each. About 20 cars of apples still moved daily from cold storage.

The source of cherries was shifting to the Northwest. Washington increased to 140 and Oregon to 75 cars of cherries, while Utah and Idaho originated light shipments, and the California output dwindled to 50 cars. California grape forwardings totaled 23 cars, plums and prunes 530, and oranges 700 cars. Movement of oranges was only 40 per cent as heavy as a year ago. First shipments of celery from Michigan were reported, but practically all of the 215 cars of this product last week originated in California.



Shipments of cucumbers increased to 660 cars, or twice as many as during the same period last summer. Cucumber movement from North Carolina increased rapidly to 335 cars, while South Carolina decreased to 155, and Arkansas shipped 70 cars.

Shipments of string beans decreased to 415 cars for the week, of which Maryland furnished 110, Virginia 115 and North Carolina 60 cars. Movement of beans was still 50 per cent heavier than a year ago.

Forwardings of peaches was increasing, particularly from the southeastern area. Recent output exceeded 100 cars daily. The more important varieties of peaches are now starting to move.

The season for Tennessee tomatoes was opening, as movement from Mississippi and Texas began to decrease. Total forwardings of tomatoes still averaged 300 cars daily, and prices were distinctly lower than they had been.

Total shipments of 33 fruits and vegetables increased last week to 19,365 cars. Movement for the same period last season was 25,230 cars.

CARLOT SHIPMENTS

Commodity	June 13-21 1930	June 8-14 1930	June 16-22 1929	Total this season to June 21	Total last season to June 22	Total last season
Apples:						
1930 season .....	100	26	172	100	247	102,564
1929 season .....	141	170	91	102,564	127,432	127,530
Asparagus .....	31	29	81	2,673	2,682	2,110
Cabbage .....	280	615	468	14,981	21,321	44,142
Carrots .....	130	205	173	9,021	8,658	12,106
Cherries .....	303	242	173	1,354	837	2,327
Cucumbers .....	662	540	314	4,677	4,371	7,456
Green peas .....	87	50	54	2,646	2,682	3,197
Mixed deciduous fruit ..	225	130	248	457	423	3,192
Mixed vegetables .....	441	575	390	17,939	19,338	22,420
Peaches .....	727	244	803	1,140	1,751	35,451
Peppers .....	143	89	92	1,726	2,010	2,388
Plums and prunes .....	530	485	310	1,396	692	6,048
Strawberries .....	45	129	112	11,515	18,525	18,666
String beans .....	417	651	281	8,631	8,909	8,627
Tomatoes .....	1,923	2,288	1,361	16,041	16,916	31,946

Exports of Japanese Canned Crab Meat

Information secured from the Japan Canned Crab Meat and Marine Products Association by the American trade commissioner at Tokyo, shows that shipments of canned crab meat from Japan during the period January 1 to May 10 amounted to 102,932 cases valued at about \$1,900,000, an increase of 45,940 cases valued at about \$800,000 over the same period of 1929. During this year the demand from the United States has increased greatly, this country having taken 31,528 out of the 102,932 cases exported.

## Imports of Tomato Products

Imports of canned tomatoes in May were larger than in April, but considerably less than in May of last year. Tomato paste receipts in May were more than double those in April and over four times greater than in May of last year. The following table, compiled from Department of Commerce records, shows the monthly imports:

	Canned Tomatoes		Tomato Paste	
	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value
<b>1929</b>				
January .....	11,584,855	\$891,913	858,689	\$117,092
February .....	10,070,274	805,850	831,929	116,933
March .....	8,932,138	825,138	775,996	112,361
April .....	7,314,469	448,800	866,977	136,149
May .....	10,092,992	579,053	431,038	57,783
Total .....	47,994,638	2,850,856	3,764,629	340,318
<b>1930</b>				
January .....	8,989,178	427,845	1,638,369	189,834
February .....	5,834,513	283,425	1,050,553	88,842
March .....	2,002,848	139,808	638,934	53,743
April .....	5,425,074	391,292	932,968	83,369
May .....	6,433,591	308,250	2,368,368	246,630
Total .....	29,355,004	1,450,620	6,646,222	662,368

## Truck Crop Prospects

Prospective crops of tomatoes, onions, green peppers and watermelons in various sections are noted in the following excerpts from reports issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture on June 24:

**TOMATOES.**—The production forecast for the intermediate group of States is 10 per cent larger than the 1929 production although there is an increase of 16 per cent in the acreage. Lower yields are indicated for all States, with the exception of California and New Jersey, and the average yield indicated for the group is 5 per cent smaller than the average yield in 1929.

Combining the forecasts for this group and the second early group of States with the preliminary estimates for the fall and early groups an increase of 11 per cent over last year's production is indicated for the 1930 crop. Over three-fourths of the commercial crop estimated for shipment in the United States in 1929 was produced in these four groups of States.

**ONIONS.**—A production 8 per cent larger than last year's production is forecast, for the intermediate group of States, on an acreage estimated to be 6 per cent greater than that of 1929. Yields higher than those secured from the intermediate acreage in 1929 are indicated for California, Iowa, Kentucky and New Jersey, while in the Collin County district of Texas, Eastern Shore of Virginia and Walla Walla County, Washington, lower yields are expected.



**GREEN PEPPERS.**—The production forecast for the second early group of States is 16 per cent below the estimated 1929 production although the acreage for this year is indicated to be 15 per cent greater than last year's acreage. Lower yields are indicated for all States and the average yield for the group is 26 per cent below the average yield in 1929.

**WATERMELONS.**—On an estimated acreage of 140,510 acres, which is 8 per cent greater than the 1929 acreage, a production of 43,301,000 melons is forecast for the second early group of States on the basis of present condition of the crop. This indicates a crop 15 per cent larger than the one produced in 1929. However, the revised forecast for the early group of States is only 4 per cent above last year's production and an increase of 12 per cent is indicated for the crop expected to be produced in the two groups. These States produced 80 per cent of the total commercial crop estimated for the United States in 1929.

#### Evaporated and Condensed Milk Markets

June evaporated milk markets failed to show the strength of the several months previous and the tone ruled easy and unsettled, according to U. S. Market News Service. According to statistics assembled by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics, the make for the first five months of the current year was approximately 3.6 per cent lighter than for the same period a year ago. In May this difference amounted to 8.4 per cent, which indicates an increasingly lighter production from month to month, in comparison with a year ago. Stocks of evaporated milk, while comparatively lighter, are still abnormally heavy and ample. On June 1 they were 23 per cent heavier than a month ago, 23.2 per cent heavier than a year ago, and 52.4 per cent heavier than the five-year average holdings.

Condensed milk markets displayed a slightly healthier tone during June, on account of increased demands from the ice cream and confectionery trade, with the tone steady. Stocks showed some encouraging reductions during the month of May, compared with a year ago, with the surplus reduced to 37 per cent on June first in comparison with 68 per cent on May 1. Production during May was approximately 20 per cent lighter than a year ago, but showed a seasonal increase of around 40 per cent over April.

#### Business Conditions

According to the Department of Commerce business for the week ended June 21, as measured by the volume of checks pre-

sented for payment, was more than 17 per cent greater than the week ended June 14 and 5 per cent lower than the week ended June 22, 1929.

Wholesale prices declined slightly from last week and were 12 per cent lower than the same week last year.

Bank loans and discounts registered an increase of 1 per cent over the week ended June 14 and 3 per cent over the same period in 1929. Prices for stocks showed declines from both comparative periods. Bond prices remained unchanged when compared with a week ago and were 2 per cent higher than the corresponding period a year ago. Interest rates for call and time money declined from the preceding week and the same period of last year. Business failures were fewer than during a week ago.

Movement of commodities, as shown by statistics for the latest reported week, was less than for the preceding week and the same week a year ago.

#### CAR LOADINGS

	Total	Miscellaneous	Merchandise L. C. L.	Other
Week ended June 14 .....	927,754	366,454	245,045	316,255
Preceding week .....	935,647	369,442	245,753	320,452
Corresponding week, 1929 .....	1,071,245	430,016	261,619	379,610
Corresponding week, 1928 .....	1,002,813	398,192	259,337	345,284

#### Proposed British Grades for Canned Fruit, Peas and Beans

The Department of Commerce has received from the American Trade Commissioner at London, the draft of regulations just issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, proposing to establish grade designations and grade designation marks for British canned fruits, canned peas and beans, which it is proposed shall come into operation on June 4, 1930. Grade designations as follows are proposed for the following named fruits and vegetables: Select Dessert Plums, Select Strawberries, Select Loganberries, Select Raspberries, Select Blackcurrants, Select Dessert Gooseberries, Select Apples, Select Peas, and Select Beans.

A grade designation mark shall be one of the grade designations mentioned above associated with the words "Empire Buying Begins at Home," and with the following mark, namely, a map of England and Wales in silhouette with the words "Produce of England and Wales" inscribed in a circle placed centrally in the map within which circle is a design representing the Union Jack.

The following definitions of quality are proposed:

*Select Dessert Plums.*—The fruit shall be firm ripe, free from blemishes and reasonably uniform in size; it shall be canned in a syrup containing not less than 40 per cent by weight of sugar (saccharine and glucose free) when packed; no preservatives and/or artificial colouring agents shall be present other than those permitted under the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations in force for the time being.

*Select Strawberries, Loganberries, Raspberries, Blackcurrants, Dessert Gooseberries.*—The fruit shall be firm ripe, free from blemishes and reasonably uniform in size; it shall be canned in a syrup containing not less than 45 per cent by weight of sugar (saccharine and glucose free) when packed; no preservatives and/or artificial colouring agents shall be present other than those permitted under the Public Health Regulations in force for the time being.

*Select Apples.*—The fruit shall be packed solid in slices of uniform size and colour; no preservatives and/or artificial colouring agents shall be present other than those permitted under the Public Health Regulations in force for the time being.

*Select Peas.*—The peas shall be undried, freshly gathered at the time of canning, of uniform variety, size and colour; no preservatives and/or artificial colouring agents shall be present other than those permitted under the Public Health Regulations in force for the time being.

*Select Beans.*—The beans shall be freshly gathered at the time of canning, of uniform variety, size and colour; no preservatives and/or artificial colouring agents shall be present other than those permitted under the Public Health Regulations in force for the time being.

#### Previous Ruling Bars Prosecution in Another District

The Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, in a decision reversing the District Court for the Southern District of California in a case involving prosecution under the Insecticide Act for misbranding, has held that a decree for the manufacturer in a prior proceeding involving a different shipment of the same preparation, but with similar brands, operates to bar a government proceeding under the Insecticide Act in another district. In this case misbranding was the only issue and the suit in the District Court for the Western District of Missouri culminated in a decree upon the merits of the case in favor of the company which was being prosecuted.

### Weather Conditions

As a whole, the week ended June 25 was warmer than normal in nearly all central and eastern sections, especially in the lower Mississippi Valley and west-central Great Plains where the weekly mean temperatures were 4 degrees to 6 degrees higher than the seasonal average, according to the report of the Weather Bureau. Temperatures averaged slightly below normal in some Appalachian Mountain sections, the extreme Southeast, and the lower Rio Grande Valley, while west of the Rocky Mountains the weekly means were mostly from 2 degrees to as much as 5 degrees subnormal.

Rainfall was substantial to heavy in the Northeast and extreme Southeast, while moderate to rather heavy falls were reported from most places in northern states westward through the Great Plains. Moderate falls occurred in the Ohio and Missouri valleys and over a considerable area of the Southeast, but from the lower Mississippi Valley westward the week was practically rainless.

The warmer weather that prevailed over the central and eastern portions of the country the latter part of the week was favorable for the rapid advance of crops wherever there was sufficient moisture. Showers were beneficial rather generally over the northern portion of the country and also in the middle Atlantic area, but further heavy rains in much of Florida Peninsula were detrimental.

In the Ohio Valley showers were helpful in many places, but most upper-valley districts are still too dry, while a good rain is now badly needed in many south-central sections of the country. Farm work made generally good advance during the week, with very little interruption by rainfall, and wheat harvest progressed northward to the central portions of Indiana and Illinois, north-central Missouri, and in eastern Kansas nearly to the Nebraska border.